

The New York Times

# MID-WEEK PICTORIAL



## BOMBING THE ENEMY AT SALONIKI

British troops in a narrow trench at the Saloniki front firing a small bomb-thrower of improved type at the trenches of their enemy not far distant.

(Official British Photograph,  
© International News Service.)

PRICE TEN CENTS

VOL. III, NO. 10. MAY 11, 1916.



## Showing Verdun as the Centre of a Nest of Hills and Vales.



In this map of Verdun, which was drawn by a German artist, the hilly nature of the terrain surrounding the embattled city is plainly indicated. Verdun is seen to occupy heights in a valley through which the River Meuse meanders, flanked by

the less tortuous Meuse Canal; the black lines indicate principal railways. Hill 304, at which point the Germans have broken the French defense during the last week lies about three miles west and a little south of Cumières.

(Published by arrangement with *Illustrirte Zeitung*, Leipzig; © 1916.)

### THE SITUATION

(Week ending May 8, 1916.)

**I**NCESSANT fighting at Verdun again has been the engrossing feature of the week's war events, with fortune favoring the German side at the present writing. The struggle has centred upon Dead Man's Hill, a mile or two northwest of Cumières, and upon the adjoining Hill 304, to the southwest. The whole of the present battle front in this sector is within three and a half miles west of Cumières, on the accompanying relief map.

These hills are of major importance and much depends especially upon Hill 304. The new German offensive for its

possession began on the eastern flank of Dead Man's Hill, but the French, by a counteroffensive, drove back the invaders and have kept the mastery there. Next came a fierce German attack a mile or so farther west, on the slopes of Hill 304. For two whole days they poured upon that stronghold a shell fire as terrible as any known in the Verdun struggle, accompanying it with clouds of poison gas, and following with massed infantry attacks. On May 6 General Petain's troops were compelled to withdraw from the northern slope, and the next day the Germans also held positions on the eastern side, facing Dead Man's Hill. A brook that flows

between the two hills is a weak point for the defenders, and the Crown Prince's forces have made good use of it. They were checked, however, before reaching the summit. The hardest part of their task is still before them.

On the east bank of the Meuse successive German attacks also resulted in the capture of 500 yards of advance trenches between Haudromont Wood and Douaumont. Everywhere else in the Verdun region the French hold their own. The German gains are not yet sufficient to indicate any decisive change in the situation.

In Asia Minor the three Russian armies have made further progress

toward Baiburt, Erzincan, and Diarbekr. The week has brought no news from that quarter, however, sufficient to counterbalance the recent surrender of the British force at Kut-el-Amara.

### The New York Times MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

VOL. III, No. 10, NEW YORK, MAY 11, 1916.

Published every week by The New York Times Company, Times Square, New York.

Subscription rate, \$1.25 for three months; \$5.00 for a year.

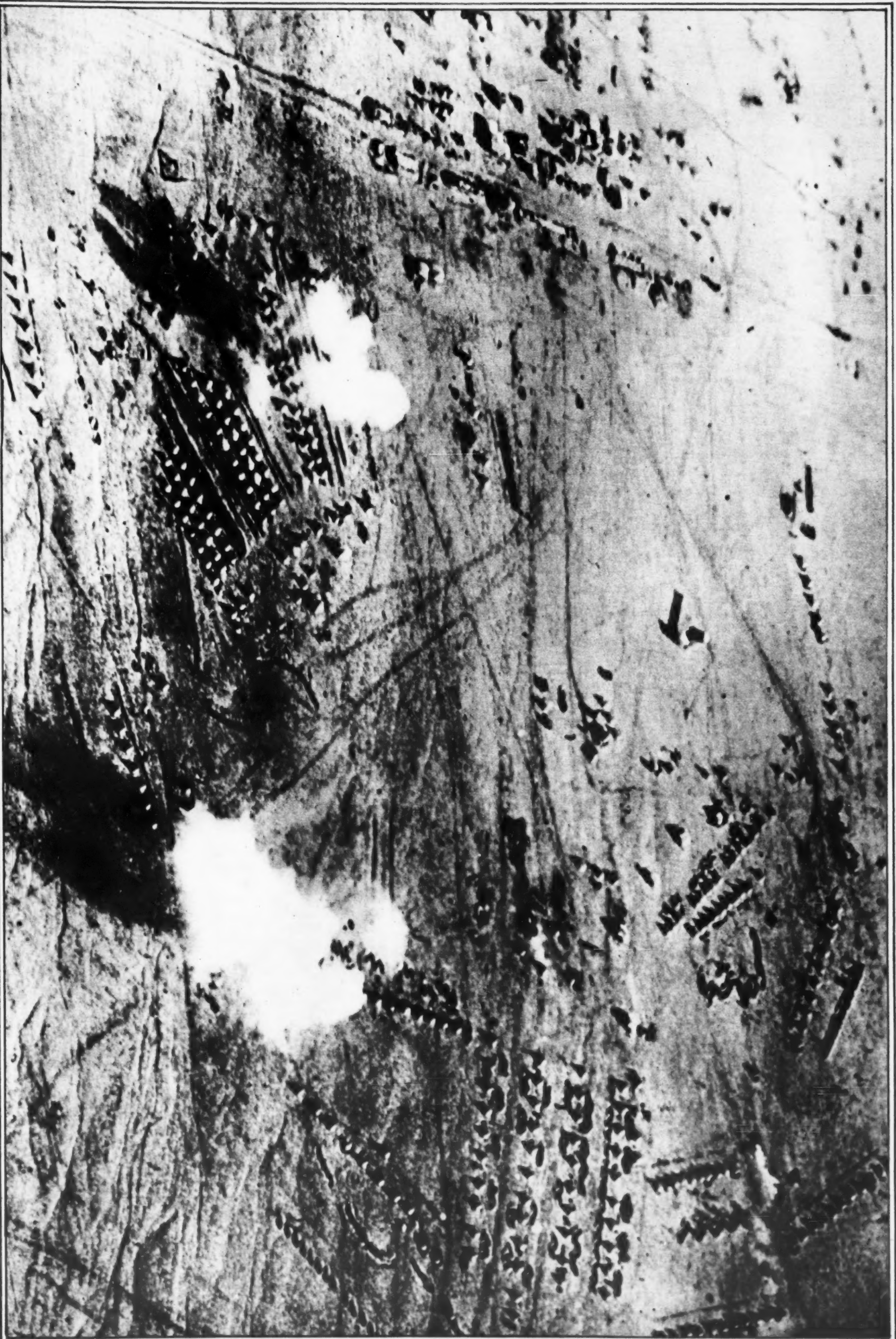
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## Bombing a British Camp from a German Aeroplane



This remarkable photograph, which has just been received from West Africa, was taken by a German aviator who was engaged in dropping bombs on a British camp

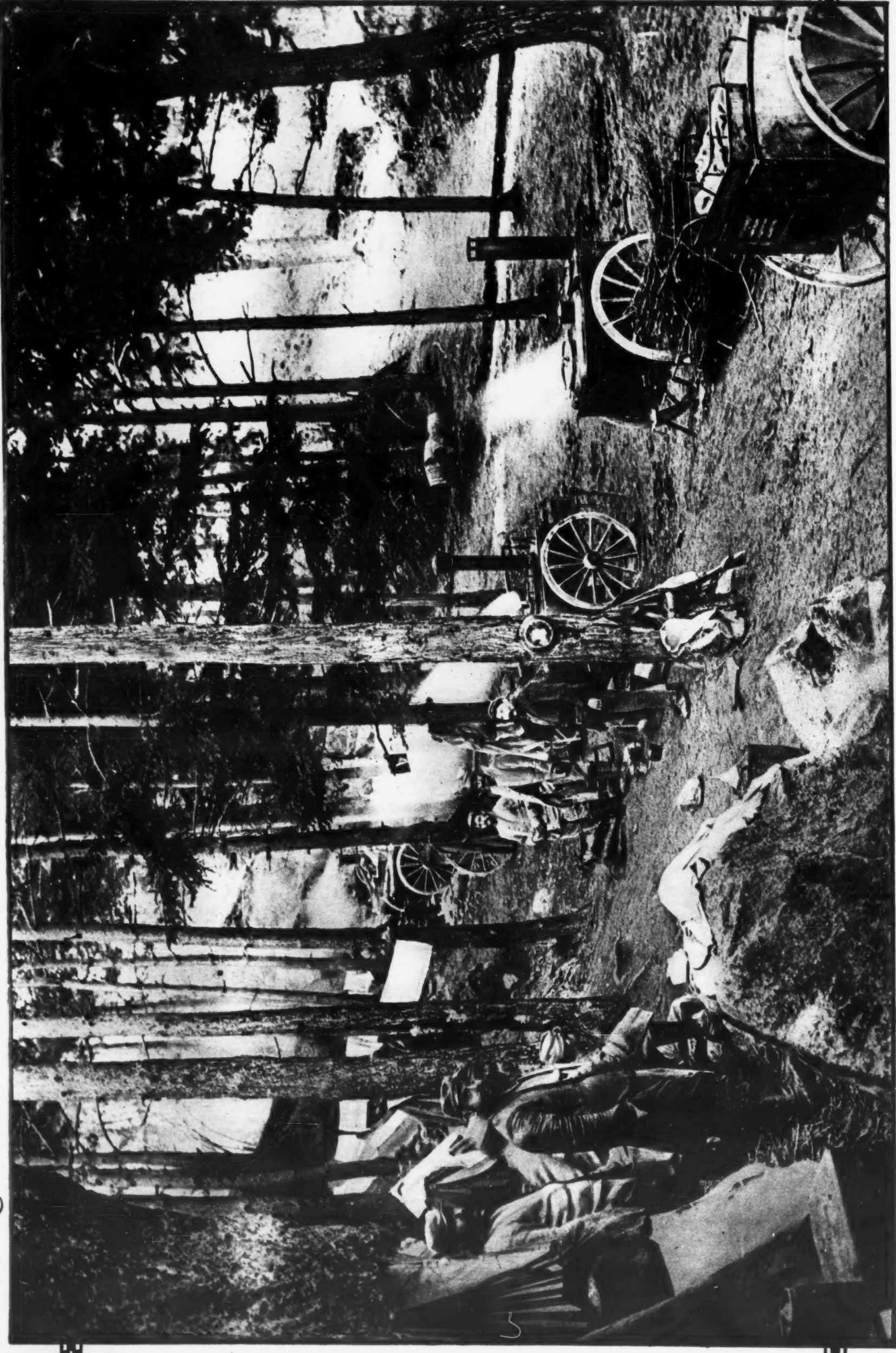
from a height of several thousand feet. The British force was pursuing the Germans following the capitulation to General Botha of Windhoek in German West Africa. The

photograph fell into the hands of the British when the force to which the aviator belonged was captured by them several days later. The two clouds of white smoke show

where the bombs have hit. The first bomb struck squarely in the troop lines, while the one to the left has evidently been aimed at the officers' quarters. The white spots are tents, on one side of which the sun is shining.



# Solving the Problem of Feeding the French Troops at Verdun



A French field kitchen well hidden in a wood close to a section of the fighting lines around Verdun; from these movable kitchens the men in the trenches are easily fed.

(© International News Service.)



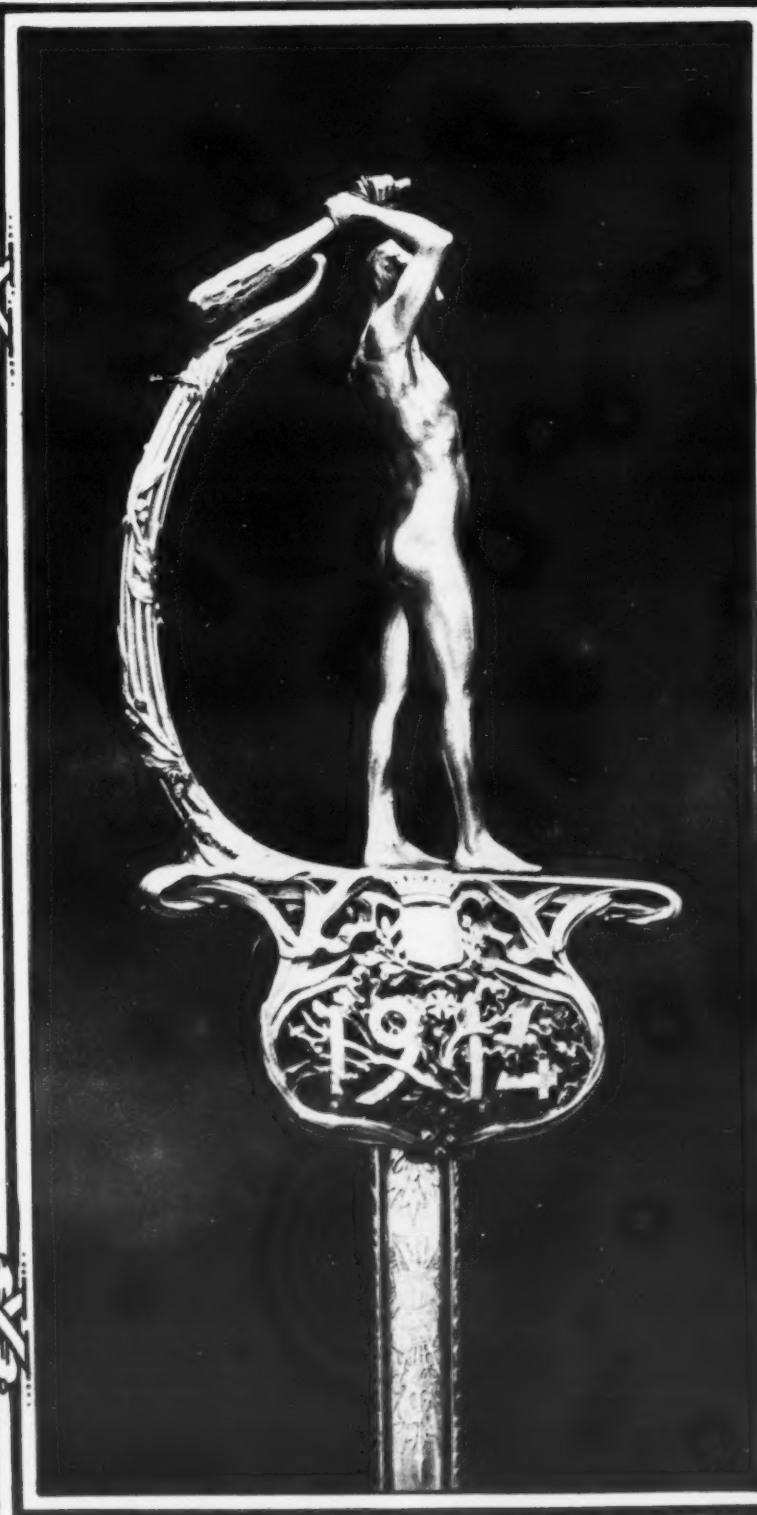
# Swords of Honor to Illustrious Princes



**KING ALBERT OF BELGIUM**  
to whom the City of Paris presented a sword of honor in recognition of Belgium's valiant resistance to the German army.



**CROWN PRINCE ALEXANDER OF SERBIA**  
to whom the school children of France presented an allegorical sword in token of France's admiration of Serbia and her stubborn defense.



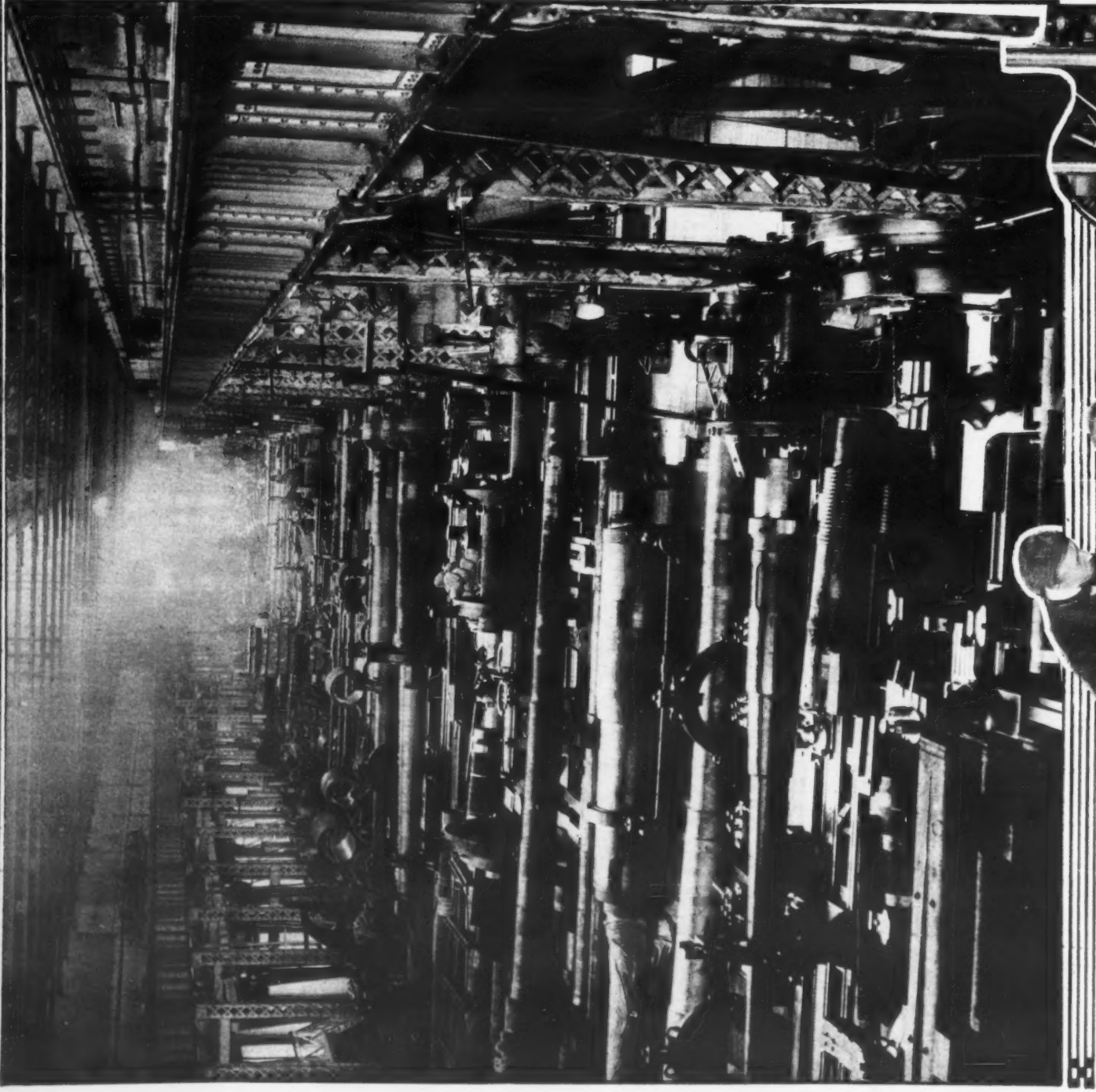
The hilt of the sword is made of gold and set with emeralds and other precious stones; the steel blade is embossed in gold with this legend:  
"Right without blemish, without fear;  
Thy soul is my soul, O King!"  
R. F."

Above, in centre, is the hilt of the sword presented to the Crown Prince of Serbia. It is embossed in gold and represents a mountaineer (Serbia) who has seized and is throttling three serpents (Austria, Germany, and Turkey); a fourth which has striven to strike him in the back (Bulgaria) he is crushing beneath his heel.

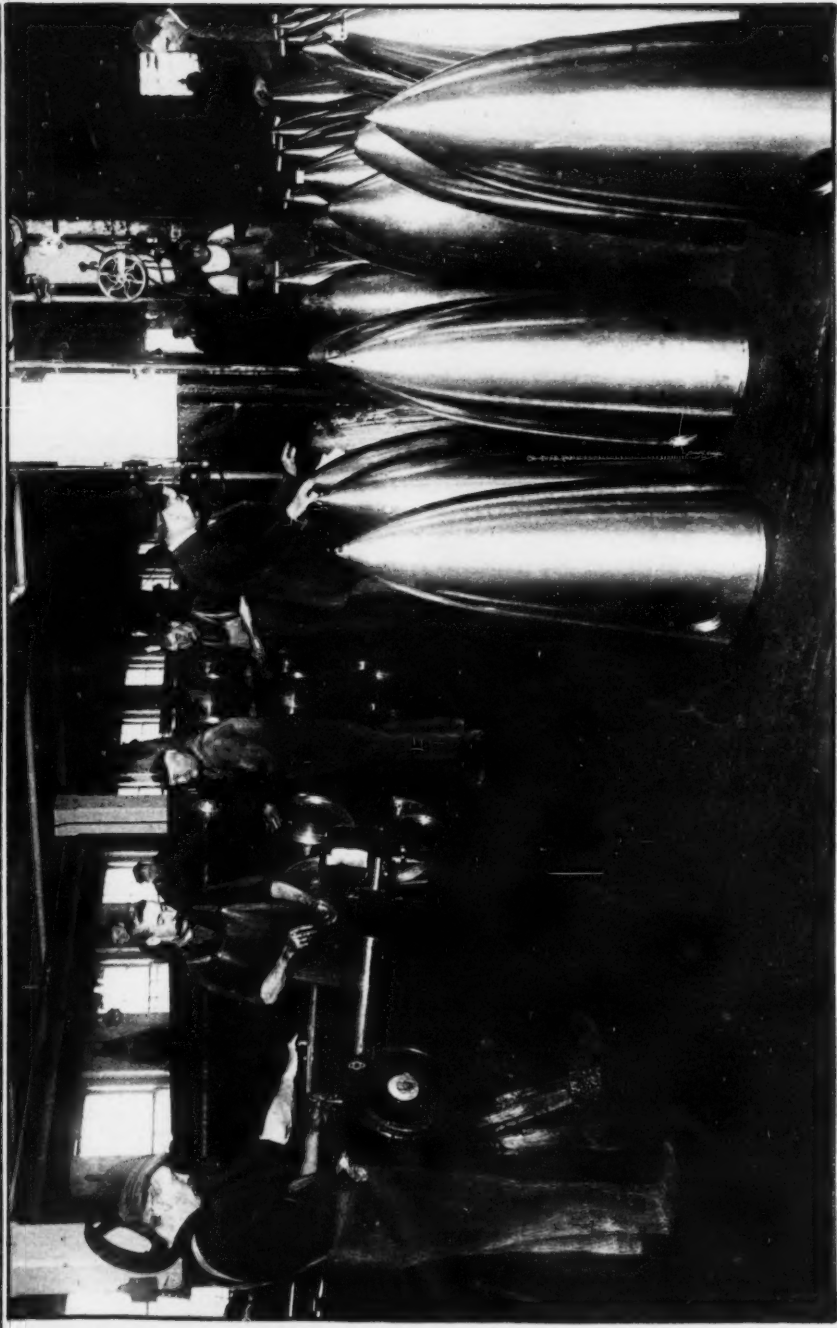
Hilt of the jeweled sword presented to King Albert; it is formed of the undraped figure of a young man who is defending himself as best he may with a weapon which he has hastily caught up—an allusion to Belgium's hurried defense at the beginning of the war.



# Guns and Munitions for the American Navy—A Bit o' Preparedness!

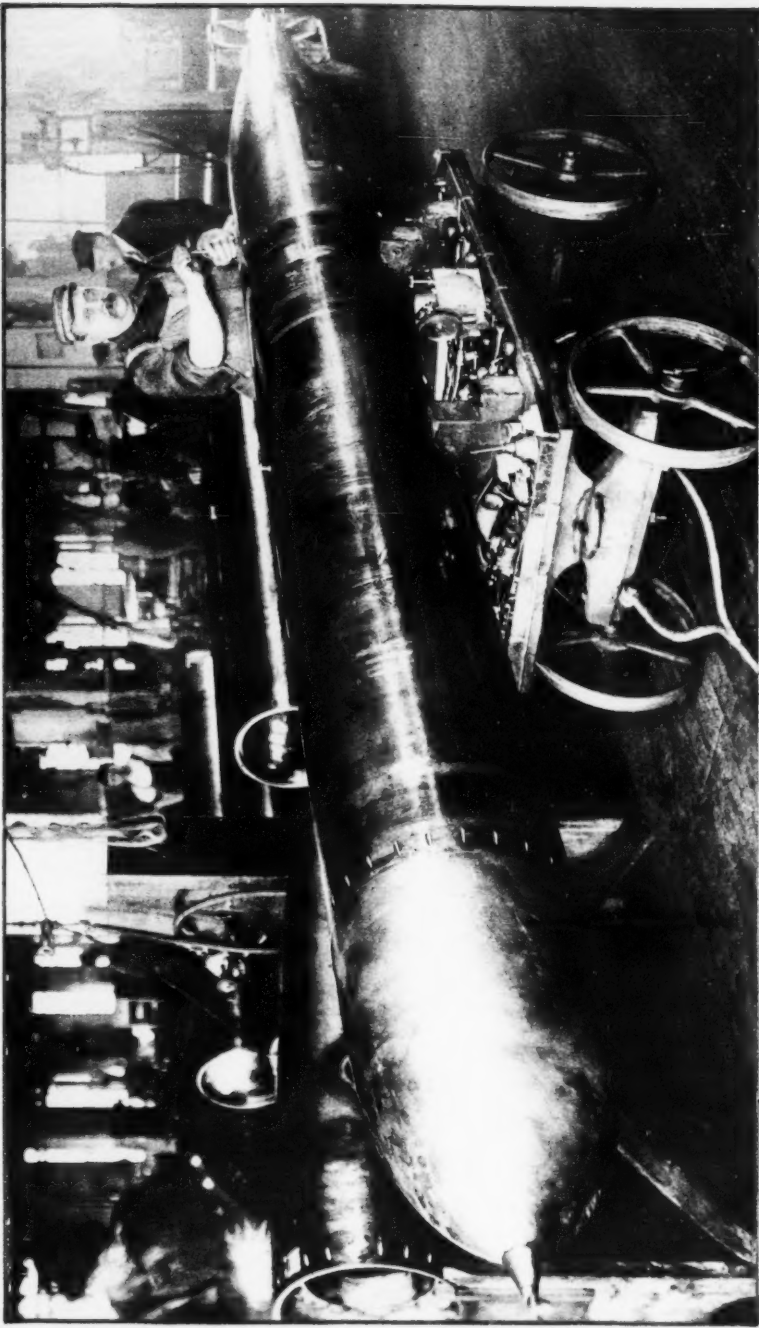


A torpedo in its tube aboard an American submarine, showing a glimpse of the interior mechanism, with the valves leading from the air chamber and operating the turbine engine in the tail.



(At Left)—Rushing work on the big guns for new American battleships in the naval gun works at Washington, D. C.

Manufacturing torpedoes for the American navy. At the right are the finished shells of war-heads for large torpedoes.



A 21-inch torpedo just finished; it cost \$6,000, and required one year to build. The small propellers seen at the extreme head, by revolving when torpedo strikes the water, keep the weapon from premature explosion.

A torpedo in its tube aboard



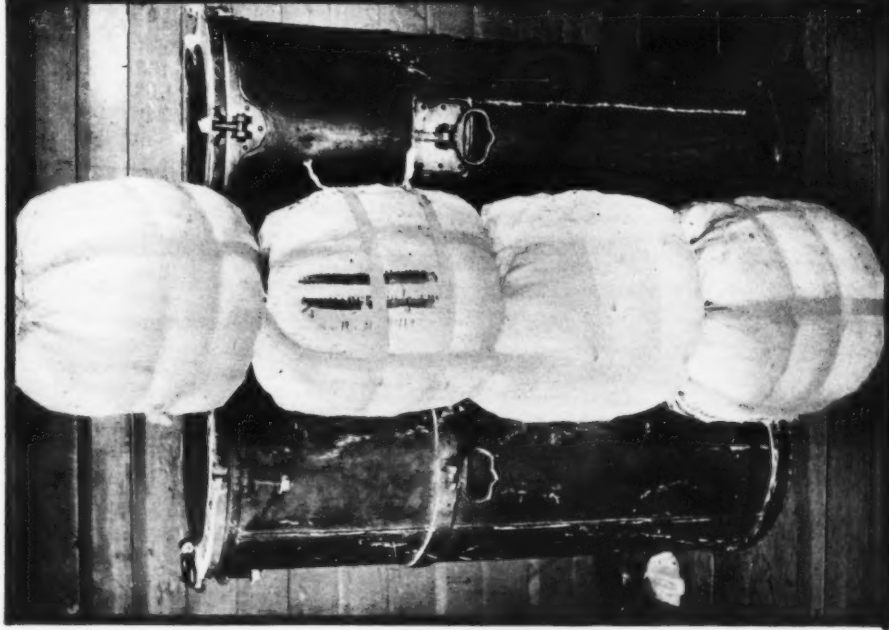
nism, with the valves leading from the air chamber and operating the turbine engine in the tail.



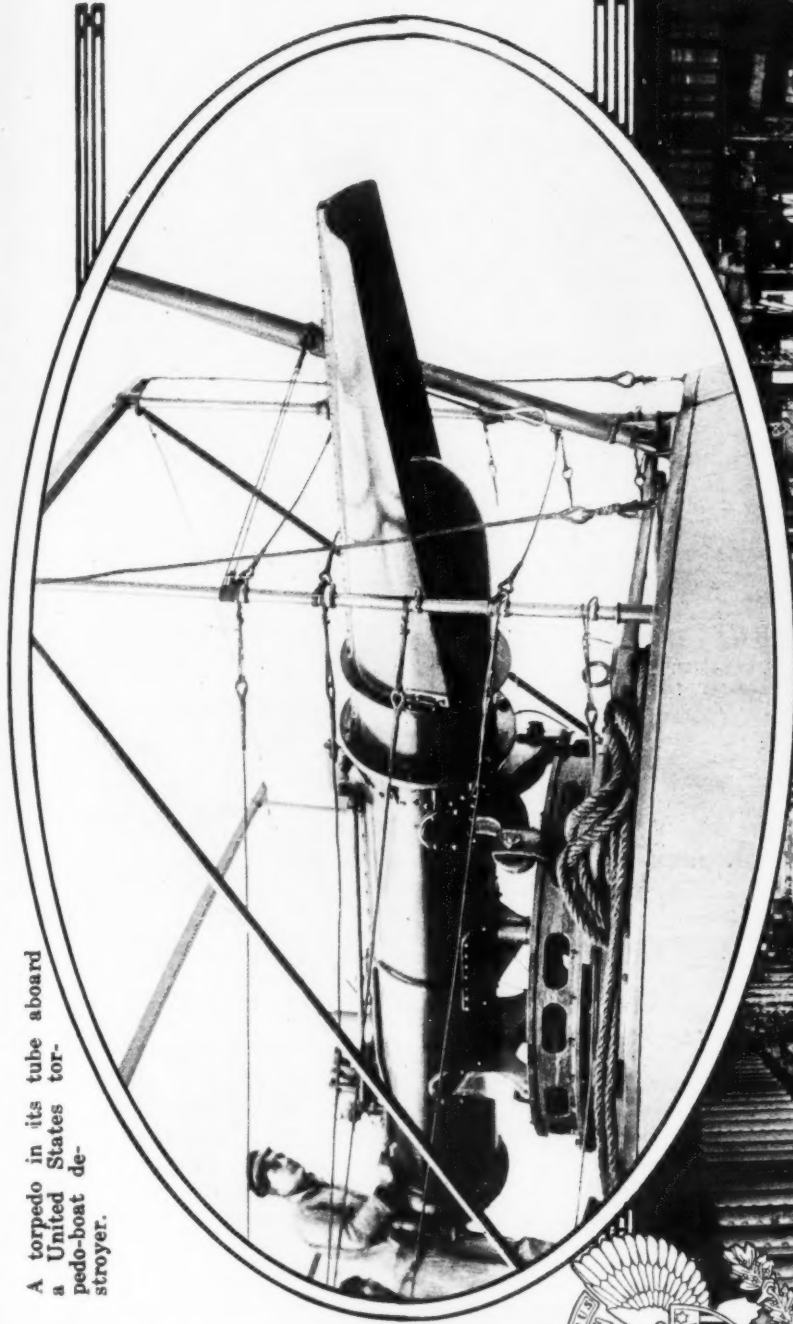
A corner in one of the arsenals maintained by the United States Navy, showing the manufacture of naval shells of large calibre.



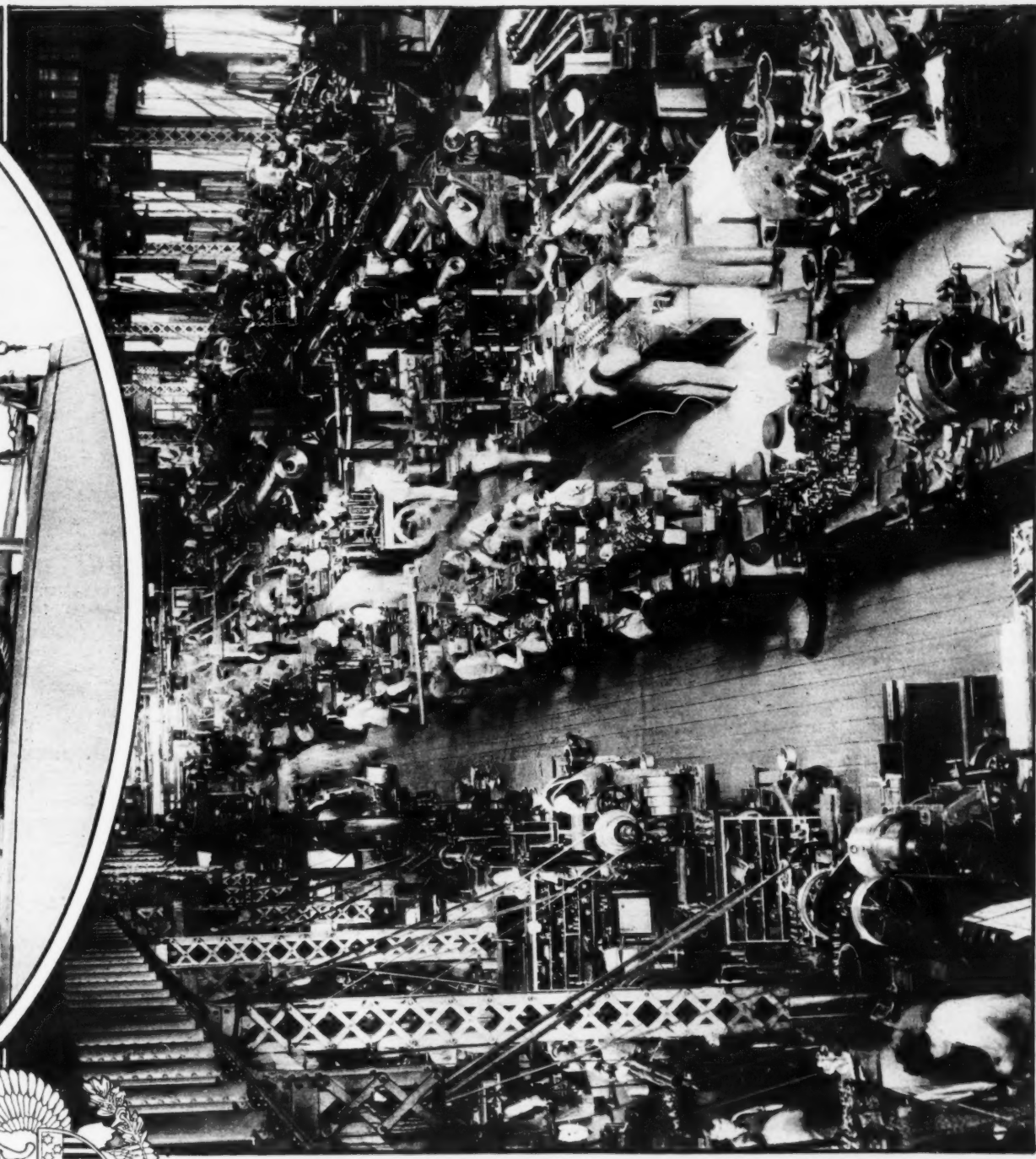
Putting the bursting charge of black powder in a fourteen-inch shell to be used aboard an American battleship.



This is one charge of giant powder used to fire a shell from a fourteen-inch gun.  
(Photos © Universal Press Syndicate.)



A torpedo in its tube aboard a United States torpedo-boat destroyer.



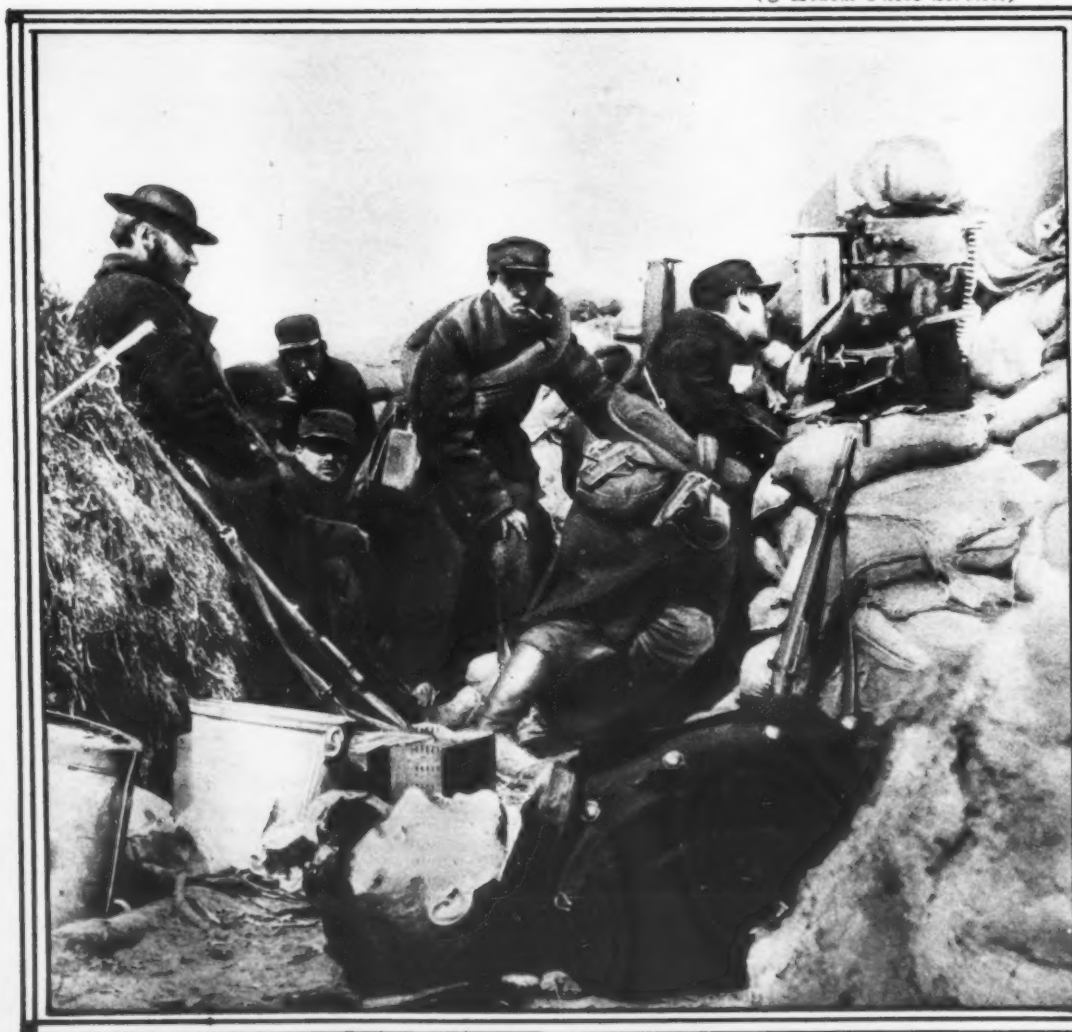
The small gun department in the American naval arsenal at Washington—a scene of great activity.  
(Photos © Underwood & Underwood.)



# Priests in War—Holy Men of the Trenches



A French Red Cross priest on his mount. This picture was made by a French war photographer at the entrance to the Crow's Woods, Verdun front.  
(© Medem Photo Service.)



A priest in the trenches where the fighting is active; in the foreground one of a squad of Belgians operating the machine gun has been wounded.  
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



A priest of the Franciscan order who has been twice decorated by the French authorities for bravery on the field of battle.  
(Press Illustrating Co.)



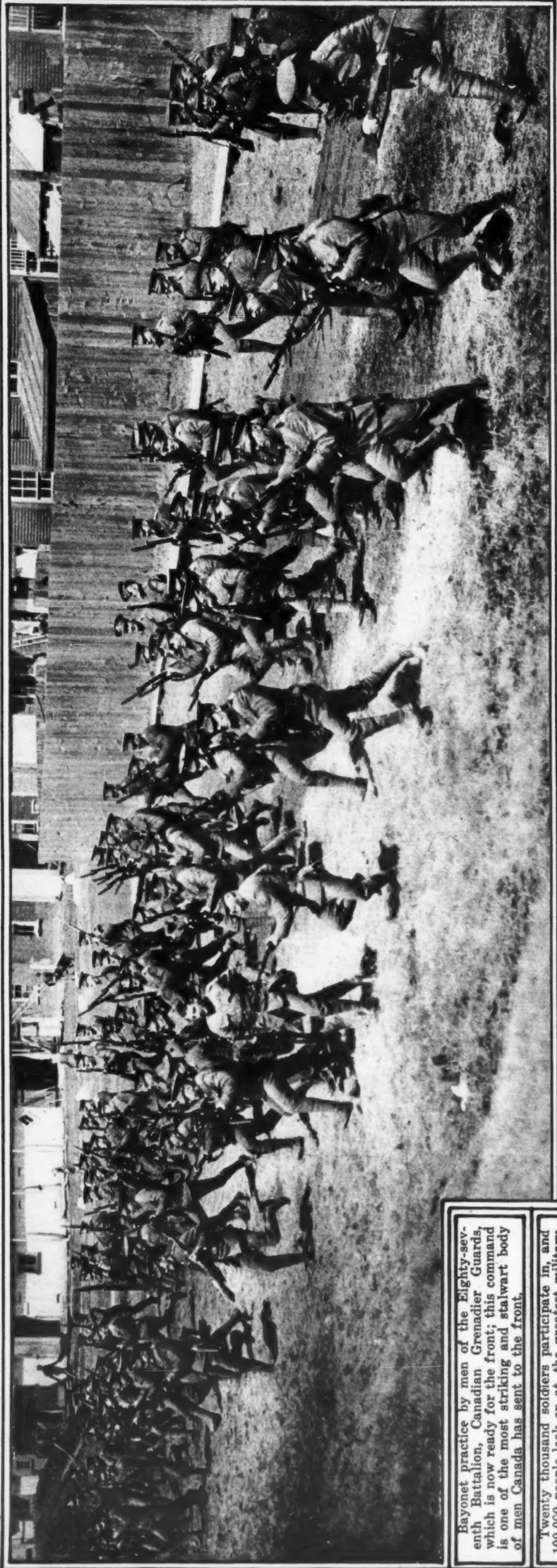
Decorated for Bravery Under Fire:  
The French Poilu Honored



An honor squad of French infantrymen receiving war decorations in a small village behind the lines in France; the men are dressed just as they have come from duty in the trenches.  
(From an Official French Photograph.)

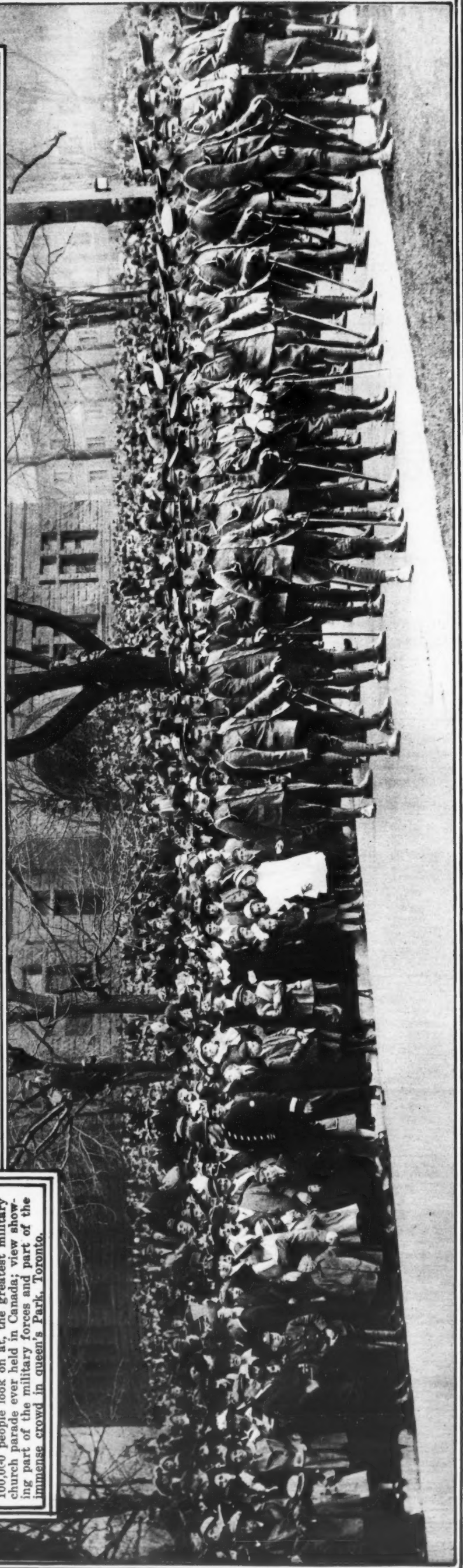


## Canadian Enthusiasm Shown in Martial Scenes from Toronto and Montreal



Bayonet practice by men of the Eighty-seventh Battalion, Canadian Grenadier Guards, which is now ready for the front; this command is one of the most striking and stalwart body of men Canada has sent to the front.

Twenty thousand soldiers participate in, and 100,000 people look on at, the greatest military church parade ever held in Canada; view showing part of the military forces and part of the immense crowd in Queen's Park, Toronto.





## ❖ When Luck Was With the British Man-o-War's Men ❖



The British artist has depicted an incident in which a German torpedo boat has had a scrimmage with British battleships. The U-boat has sent her torpedo at the fair target, but the battleship has sent her shells which the larger ship has aimed at its antagonist.

has escaped, the missile (as shown by its foaming wake) passing just under the stern of the battleship. The position of the submarine at the left is indicated by the spouts of water thrown up by the shells which the larger ship has aimed at its antagonist.



# Gathered Here and There—Small Fruit of the Great War Tree



A German war medal showing France downtrodden by a German warrior who is carrying his banner over her.

Here are three envelopes from letters which have been opened by war censors, and their matter either partly deleted or passed untouched.



The two sides of a German medal commemorating the sinking of the Lusitania; the obverse shows the ship sinking with a gun and an aeroplane on its deck; the reverse shows death selling tickets from a Cunard office.



"Joffre, Generalissime," says this French medal with which France honors the Commander in Chief of her armies.



Austrian war charity stamps—the first issued by any country showing scenes of the war. To the face value of each stamp is added a small amount for a war charity.



Горькая  
Ленина

Газетно-издательский дом России  
О-ва Взаимного Страхования Жизни  
"Мир-Юридический"  
Несения 28.  
ПЕТРОГРАДЪ





The NEW YORK TIMES

Times Square

NEW YORK U.S.

АМЕРИКА

This envelope held a letter from Petrograd. It was opened by the Russian authorities and bears the Russian censor's stamp.

Reverse of the Joffre medal; it shows a French "76," the leading piece of French field artillery.



The German eagle is holding a drawn sword over the British Isles in this medal.



VERIFICATO PER CENSURA

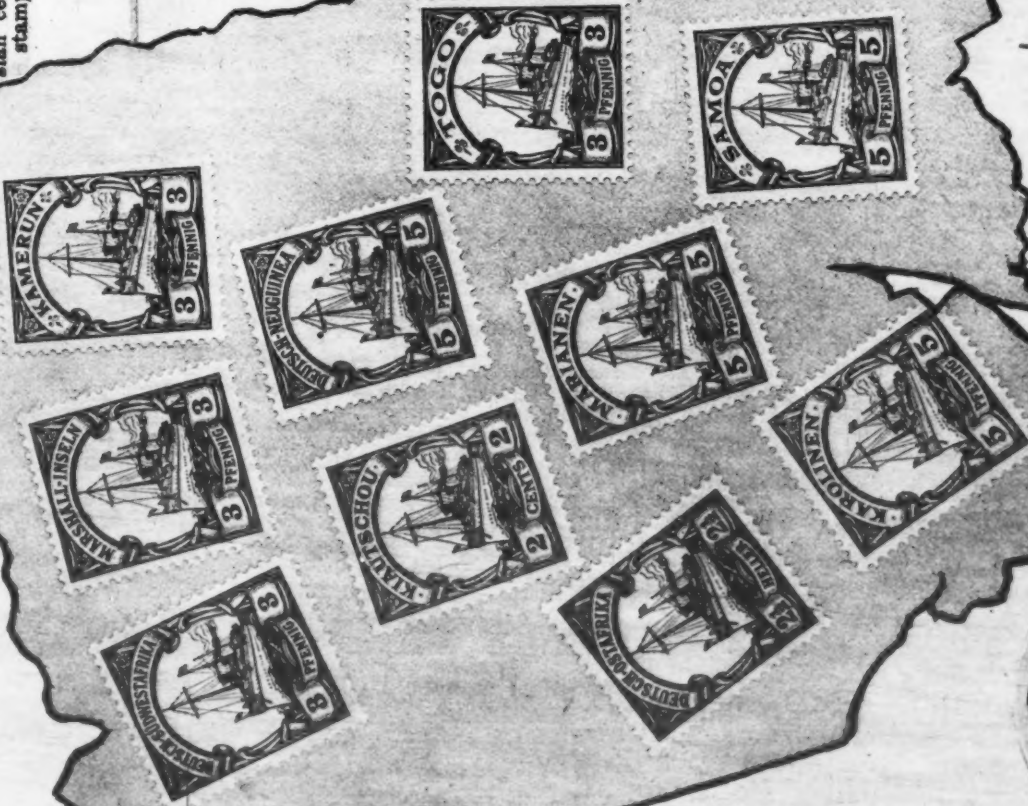
Stamp  
ROMA N. 7  
R 3553

"The New Current History Magazine"  
(U.S. of America)

York Times  
New York City

CUSTOMS  
FREE OF DUTY  
J. K.  
City of New York

Stamps of the so-called "lost colonies" of Germany, the control of which has passed to the Allies during the war; East Africa is included.



These and the two cockades above are made of the tricolor, and are French valor decorations.



A medal to General von Kluck, struck when that German commander was supposed to be about to capture Paris.



Envelope of a letter from Rome showing the Italian censor's stamp; not only letters from the countries at war, but also those of neutral countries are subject to being thus examined by the war censors.



Reverse of the von Kluck coin; it bears the legend: "To Paris, 1914."



## Russian Watches German, and German Watches Russian



A German infantry scout observing the movements of Russian forces from the vantage point of a tall tree in a pine forest.



A Russian observation party sheltered behind underbrush at the edge of a wood on the Galician front takes note of the German positions.  
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



# The Odd and the Curious from the War Zones

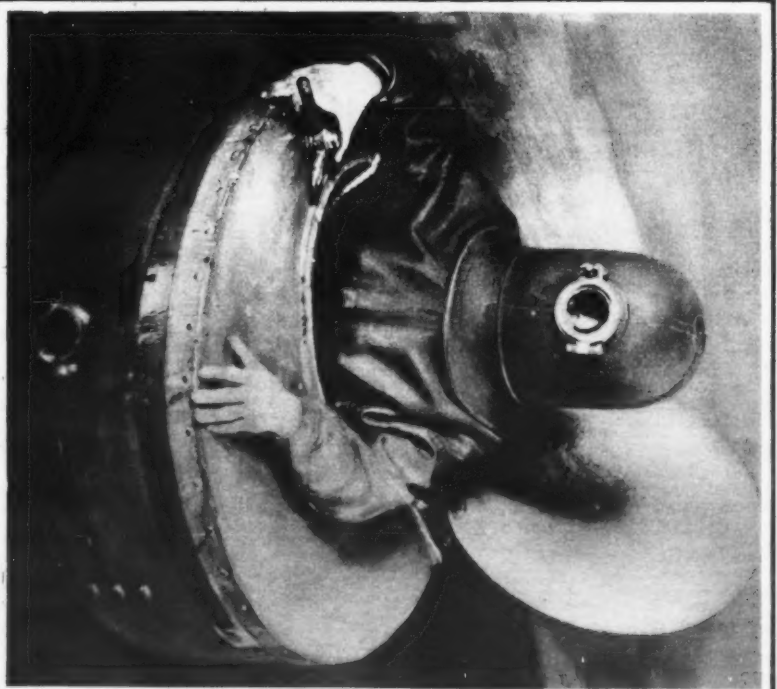


French sentinels in their trench having dinner; the garb of the nearest man is a curious affair evolved out of the necessity for guarding against the excessive cold and dampness of the trenches.

(© Modern Photo Service.)



This new steel helmet, designed by the Germans to be worn by their sharpshooters on sniping duty, is formed of a metal plate bent at such an angle that it will deflect bullets striking on its face. The slits for the eyes are very minute; the shield is cut away at the right side, so as to not interfere with the sighting of the gun. (See also small sketch at right.)



This submarine escape apparatus is of the type used in the British and German navies, and operates on the principle of the self-contained diving suit, chemicals being fitted to regenerate the air for a short period. In the event of accident each member of the crew is supposed to don one of these suits and escape through a hatch. (Press Illustrating Co.)

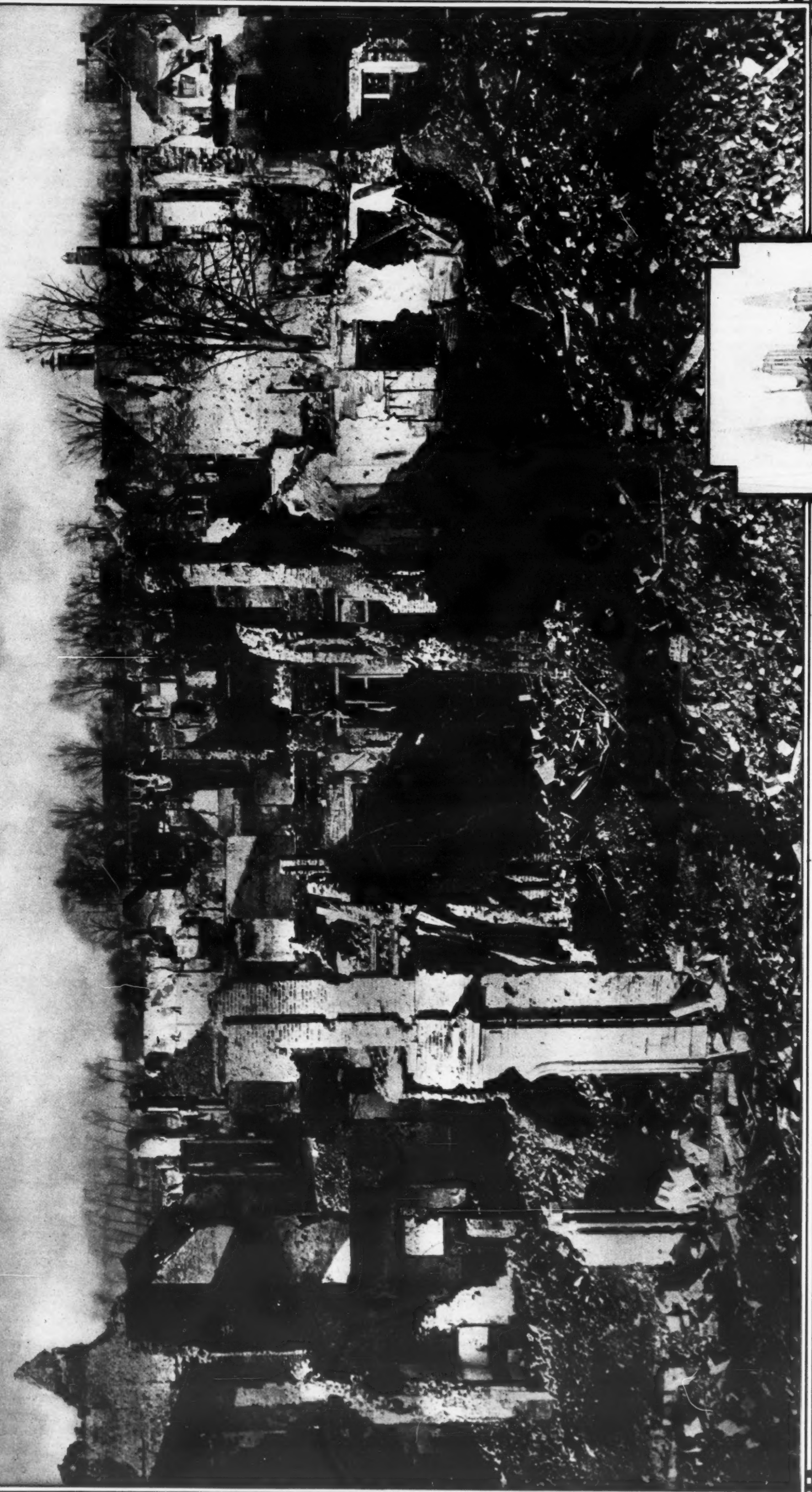


The life-buoy lifeboat, which has now been adopted for use by main ships of the British Navy. These buoys can sustain thirty men on the inside; the photograph gives a good idea of the size of the buoy in comparison with the men sitting in it.

(© International Film Service.)

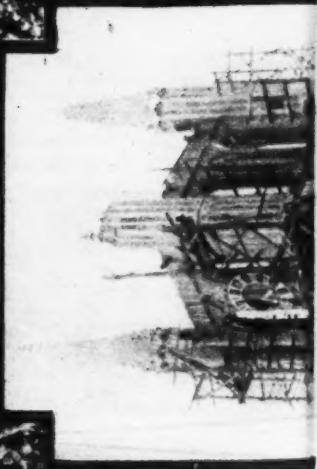


Ypres Now but a Heap of Tumbled Ruins



LOOKING NORTH OVER THE DESTROYED VILLAGE FROM THE RUINS OF THE CATHEDRAL.

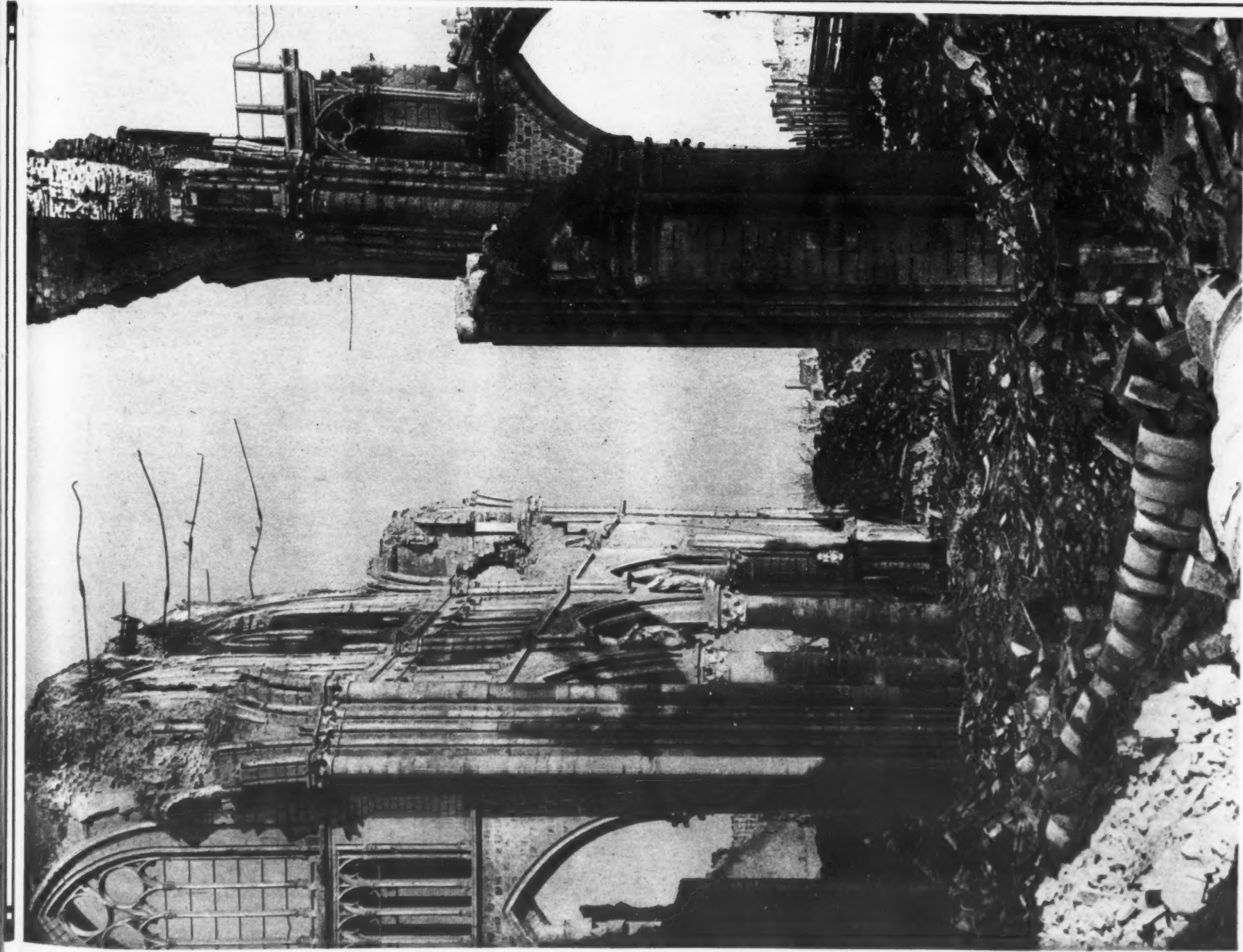
(Photos © American Press Assn.)



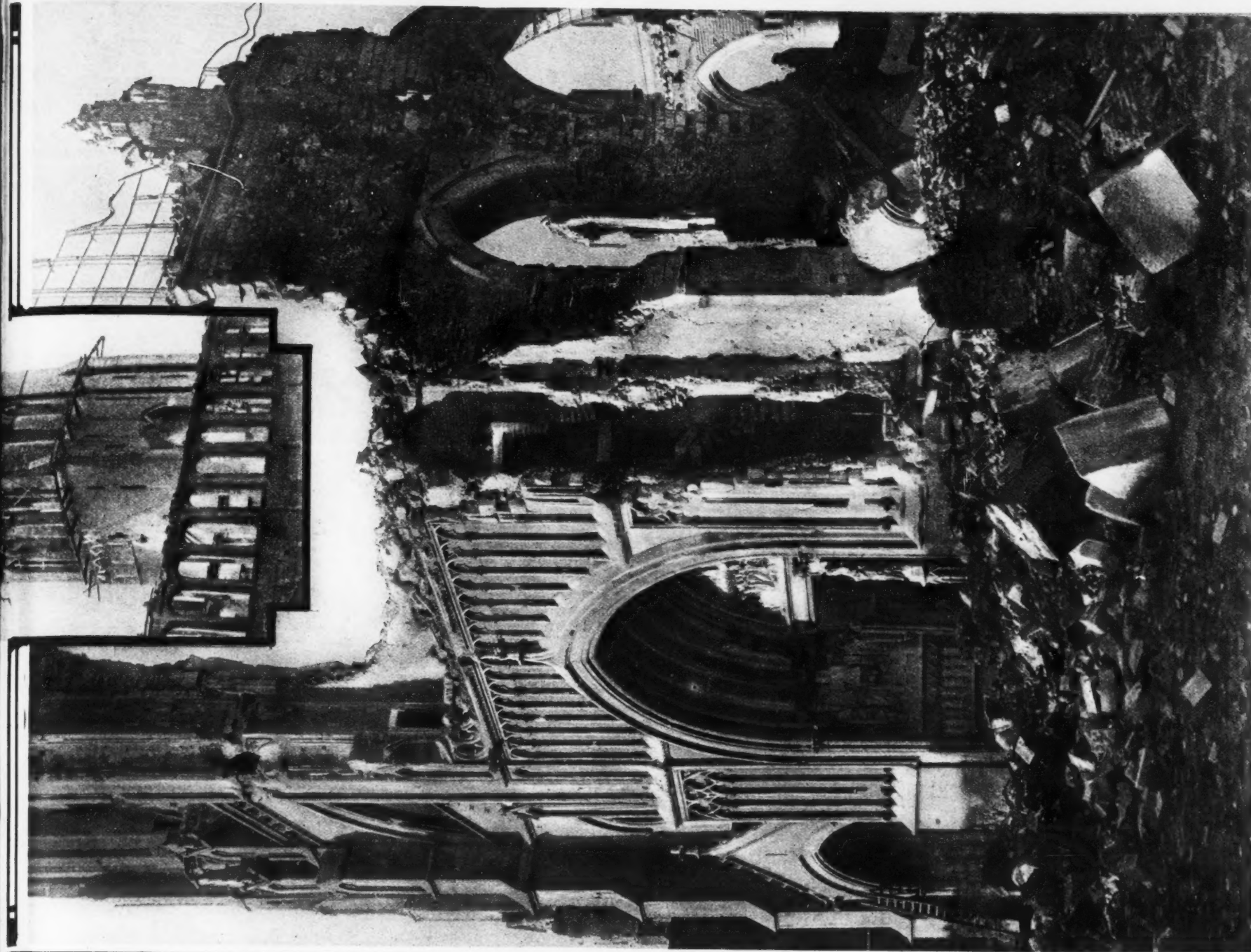
Ruins of the famous Cloth Hall; the structures here shown have been almost leveled since this photograph was taken.

(Underwood & Underwood.)





Interior of Ypres Cathedral, facing east.

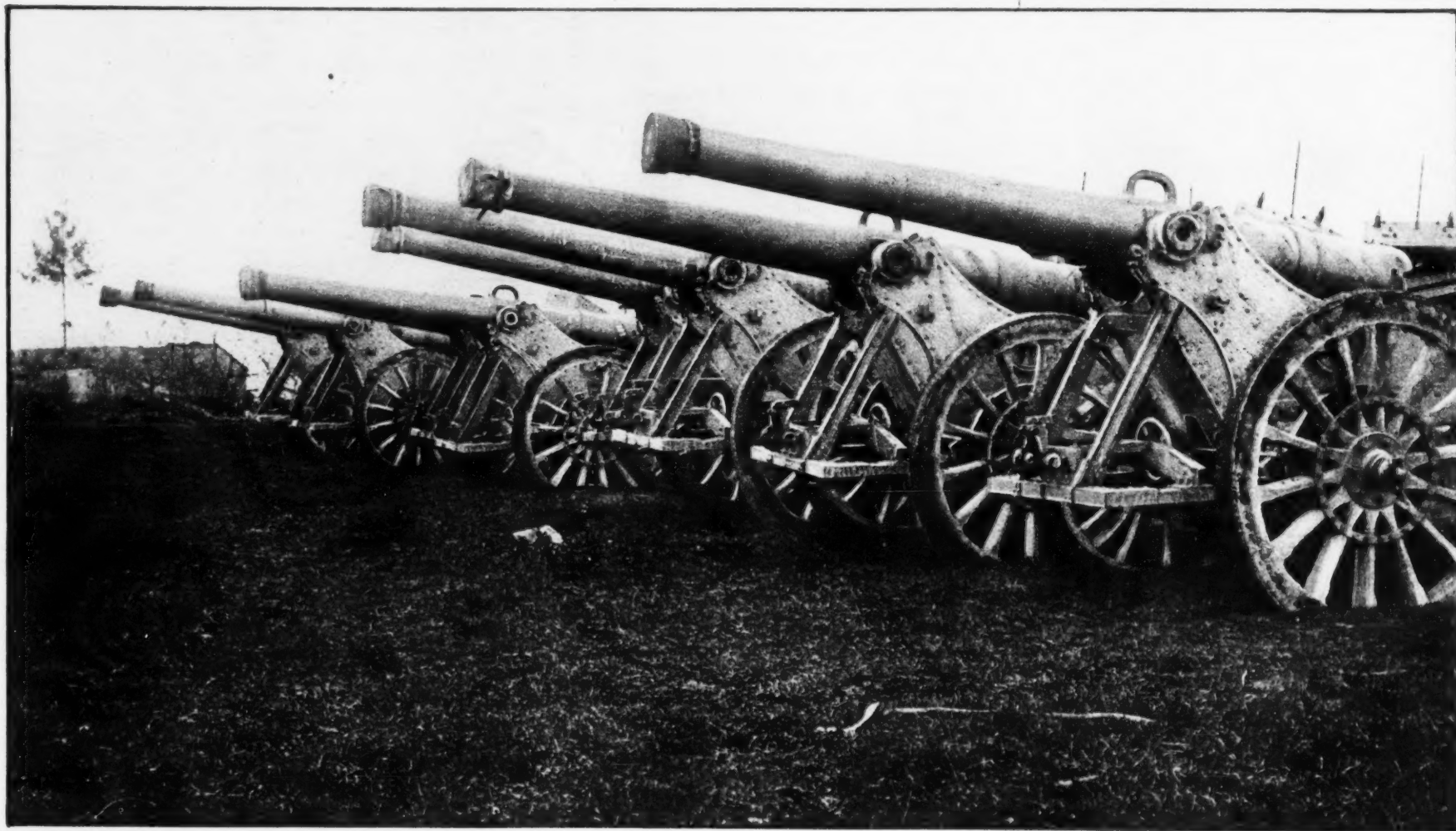


Exterior of cathedral, seen from the Cloth Hall.





## After the French "Seventy-fives" Have Spoken



A group of the most famous French guns, the field pieces of 75 millimeters, "resting" after a strenuous month of battery work on the Verdun front.

(Official French Photograph, from Underwood & Underwood.)



Enormous piles of empty cases of the shells fired by one battery of these famous guns at Verdun bear mute evidence of the tremendous activity of the French artillery in that battle.

(Official Photograph of the French War Office, © Underwood & Underwood.)



## In Albania—With Native Sons and Invaders



A food transport column of native Albanians on the march.



Bulgarian troops in Albania resting on the banks of the River Drin.  
(Official Austrian War Photographs, from Underwood & Underwood.)





A view at Meran on the heights over the upper valley of the Adige.

## Lake Garda, the Trentino and the Dolomites

By Charles Johnston

ONE of the wonders of the present war is the infinite variety of the battlefields and the epic splendor of them. One week it is a duel between battleships and heavy land guns, on the plain of Troy, by Homer's "eddy Scamander"; then comes word of a bayonet charge on the Caucasus snow mountains, two miles high; then it is mediaeval Flanders; then prehistoric Babylon, with an episode involving the road traversed by Xenophon; then, again, a scene amid the islets of the Southern Ocean, or an encampment under the pyramids; then a skirmish under silver-crested Kilimanjaro.

It may be conceded that the loveliest of all the battlegrounds of this stupendous war is that which lies about the head of Lake Garda, and runs northward, through vineyards and olive gardens, up the Valley of the Adige to Trent, which is, historically, one of the most interesting, one of the most venerable, of the cities of Europe. In richness of tradition, no city north of Trent in the whole European war zone can compare with Trent; London is far more modern; so is Paris, so is Vienna; compared with Trent, Berlin is but a recent clearing in the forest.

In the background of Italian history are the Etruscans, mysterious strangers, speaking a cryptic language, practicing strange arts and sciences, many of which they imparted to young Rome; and to a band of Etruscan colonists, about the year 616 B. C., in the reign of Tarquinius Priscus, the foundation of Trent is ascribed. From Rhaetius, the name of their chieftain, the people of Trentino received the name of Rhaetians; and from the Trident of Neptune,



A typical lofty spur in the Dolomites.

the ocean god whom the sea-borne Etruscans worshipped, the city itself took its name: first Tridentum, then Triente, then Trent.

The principle of nationalities is potently evoked in the present war, as the base of political unity; one may say boldly that it applies with tenfold force to Trent, which, two and a half millennium ago, was already a part of Italy. At the beginning of our era it became a city of the Roman Empire, a "splendid municipality," the Roman historians call it. The extraordinary hill of rock, which is still called "the Wart," then, as now, dominated the site of the city, and for 2,000 years at least it has been crowned with fortifications; from this fort today the heavy guns of Austria dominate the Adige Valley.

About the time when the Emperor Constantine was building a new capital for the Roman world on the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn, Bishop Virgilius came to Trent and built, perhaps in part with his own hands, a chapel on the ruins of the old Etruscan Temple of Neptune. The good Virgilius was killed by the wild mountaineers, and June 26, the day of his death and new birth into paradise, is still celebrated with extraordinary festivities by the people from all the surrounding valleys and mountainsides, who, in their brilliant old-world costumes, flock in to the city to take part in processions, triumphal services, all kinds of merrymakings. It is said the four huge blocks of red marble now built into the cathedral were part of the old Etruscan temple. The street level of the time of the Temple of Neptune is now fifteen feet below the surface of the present streets, and many relics of the older days, tiled





*Beautiful Monte Cristallo, 10,495 feet high, in the Ampezzo district.*

pavements, Roman mosaics, bits of statuary, the foundations of old houses, are constantly found underneath the later city. No less than three lines of walls have successively circled it, much of which can still be traced.

Dante spent, it is said, part of his exile here, and in the twelfth canto of the "Inferno" he takes one of his similes from a bit of country between the city and the present border of Italy—a place that the Austrian and Italian armies have recently fought over.

After Dante, the great event of Trent

was the Council, which sat for eighteen years (1545-63) to discuss the religious issues that had been raised by Luther and Calvin and to formulate the final doctrines of the Church. In the days after the Council came Teutonic domination, to end which the armies of King Victor Emmanuel are now fighting their way up the Valley of the Adige.

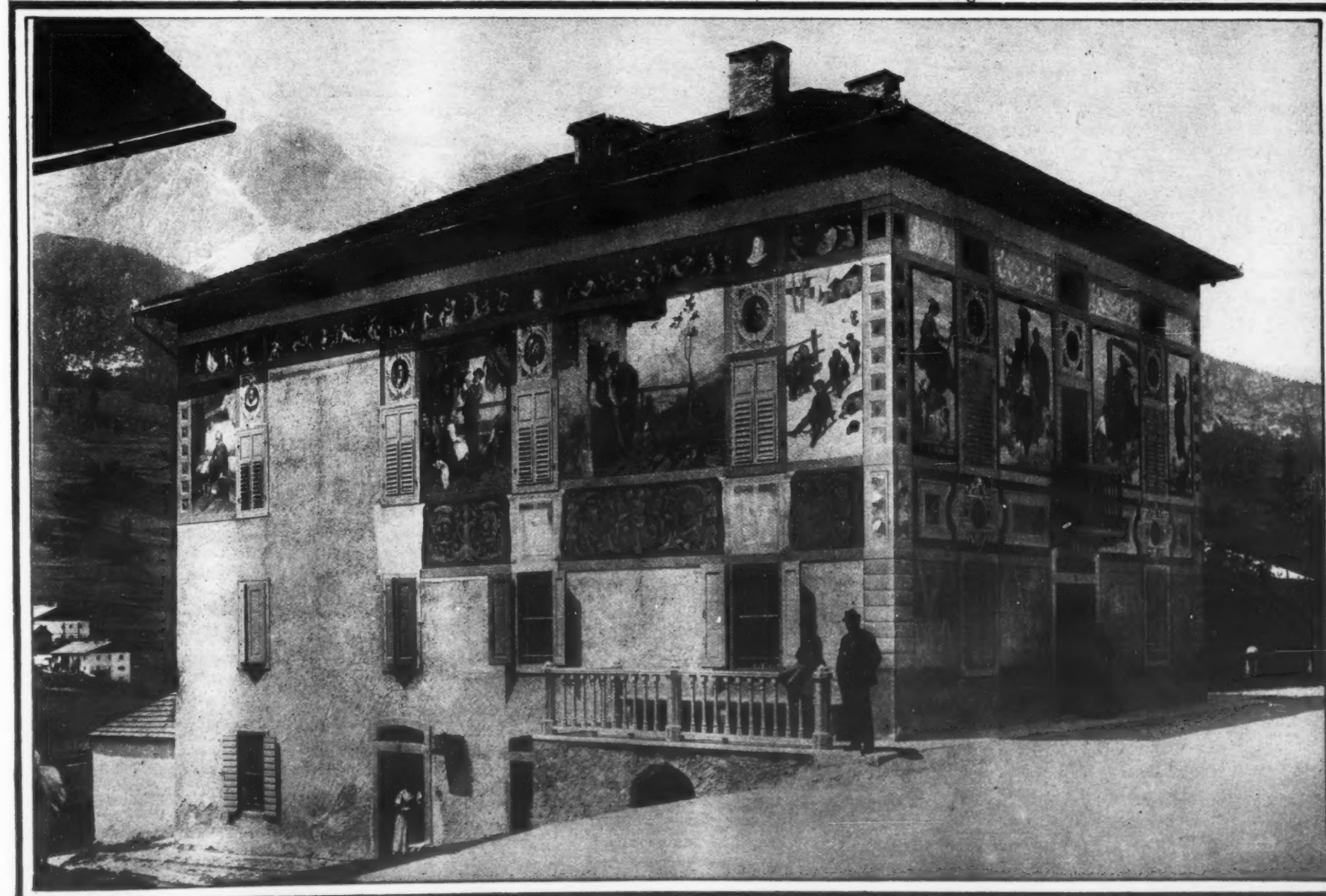
Trent is a railroad centre, being connected, to the south, with Italy by way of the hardly less ancient City of Rovereto, which takes its name from the Latin "Roboretum," the "oak forest";

to the north the railroad runs up past Bozen to the Inn Valley, joining the east-and-west line at Innsbruck. From Trent a short railroad also runs nearly due east along the Sugana Valley, but, as this line stops at the Italian frontier, the troops of King Victor, who are trying to get to Trent along this path also, are hard put to it to keep up their line of supplies.

The hills in the Trentino, many of which run up to 10,000 feet and beyond, are of the curious rock formation called Dolomite, from the name of the eight-

eenth century French geologist Dolomieu, who was the first to study them. Richthofen supposed them to be wholly made of ancient corals, built up at a time when there was deep sea over what is now Northern Italy, the southern peaks of the Alps—the Dolomites—being then coral atolls in a shallower sea. But the problem of the Dolomites will hardly find a permanent solution earlier than will the political disposition of the country. Both are difficult enigmas to solve.

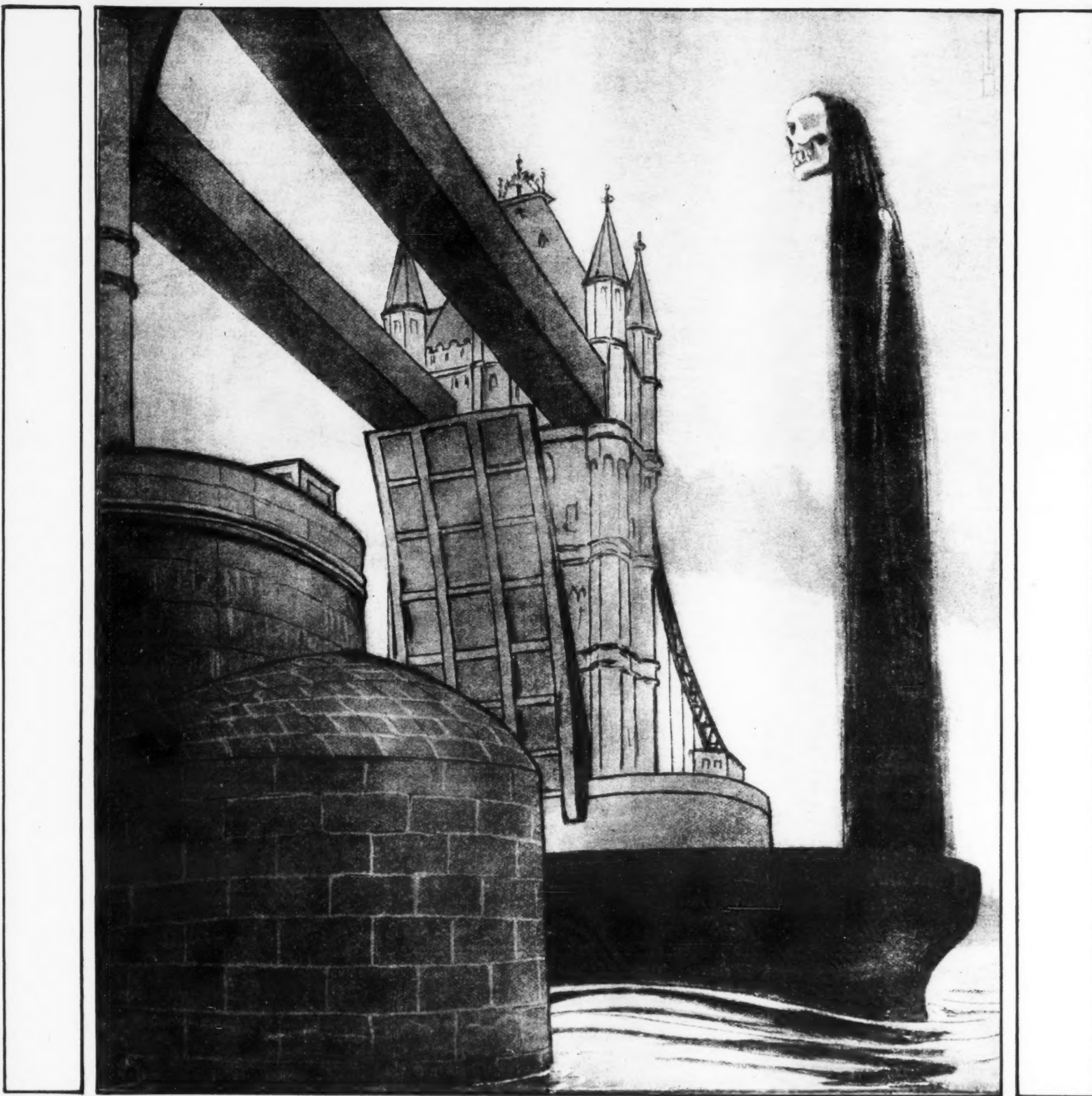
CHARLES JOHNSTON.



*Tyrolean inn at Cortina, chief town of the Ampezzo Valley.*



# Death's Head and the War, as the Cartoonists See It—II.



Death passes Tower Bridge on the way to the greatest city—the war, per Zeppelin, having brought death to London; a German cartoon.



An Idyll of Peace;  
an English drawing.  
Death pipes his  
song in a world of  
desolation, typify-  
ing the aftermath  
of war.

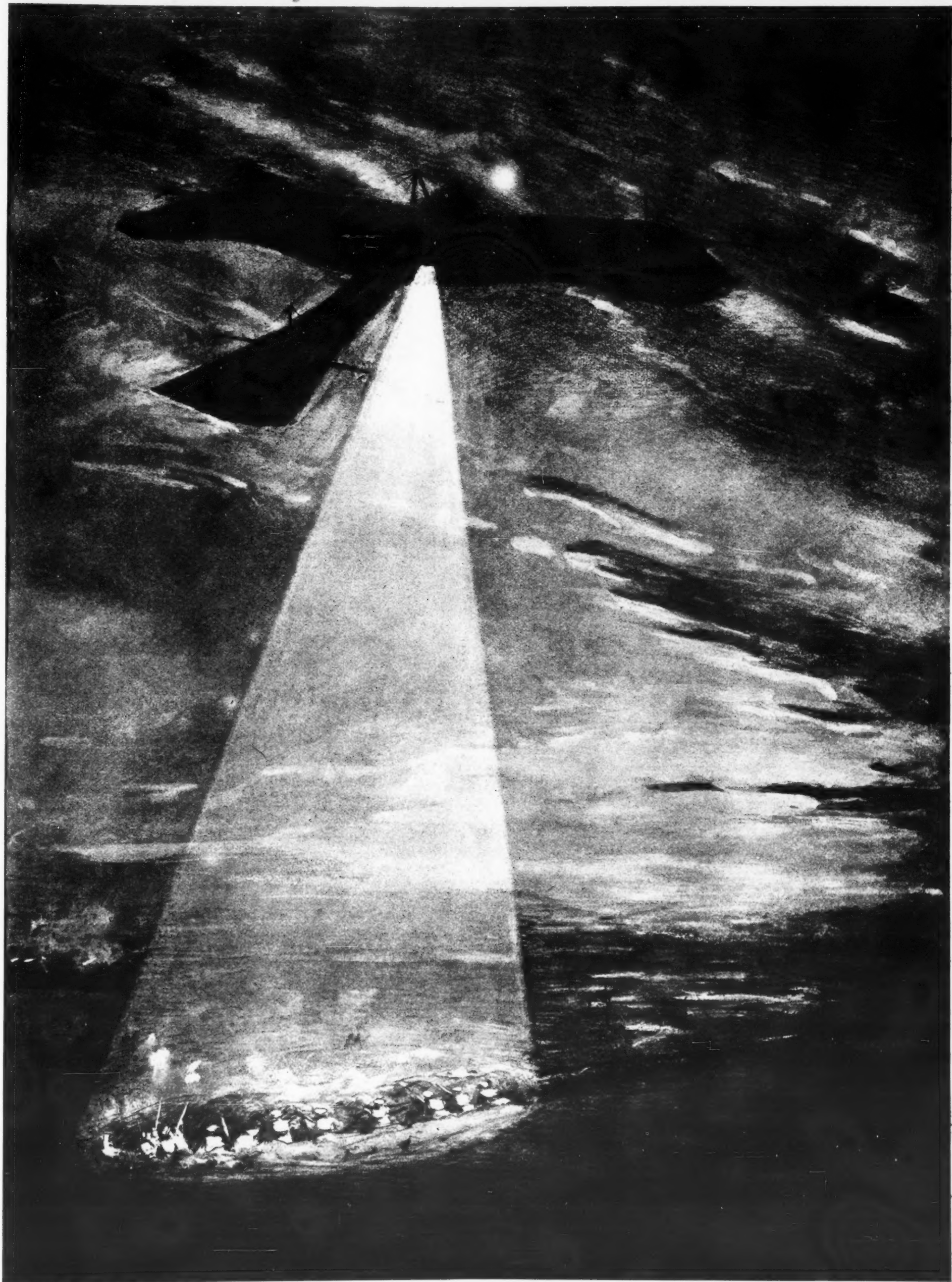


An Austrian art-  
ist's conception:  
France is ridden to  
death by England,  
whose sea power is  
symbolized by the  
trident.





## How the Aeroplane Helps Gunners Find the Enemy's Range



A German Taube aeroplane flying over the British trenches at twilight has turned a spot light upon the position in order to enable the German gunners—whose position shows at the left background—to find the range of the British position. This was an actual occurrence near Ypres, and the British trenches were subjected to a withering fire for several days.

(Published by arrangement with The Graphic, London; © U. S. A. by Leslie's-Graphic Service.)



## Here Are Photographs of the Russians Landing in France



There have been many reports in the news dispatches of the landing in France of newly recruited Russian troops, presumably to be utilized on the French fighting lines against the Germans. Here are photographs showing the landing of the first detachment at Marseilles, France. It will be noted that while the men are without guns they are not without uniforms, as was reported at the time.

(Photographs copyrighted, Underwood & Underwood.)



In the upper picture the men are seen marching, their colors before them, on the quay on which they have landed, their transport showing in the background. The picture in the oval shows the type of soldier who has come from far Russia to fight for France. They are seemingly all young men, and some of them mere youths. The lower picture shows the men receiving guns from the French authorities, which guns significantly have the bayonets fixed.

